number.-Ed. Erg.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

We continue our report of Public Meetings at the North, abridging the accounts furnished to us, as usual, for the reasons stated in the last

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT THE NORTH.

SOMONAUK, ILLINOIS. SOMONAUR, ILL., Nov. 2, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: Sin: On the 30th uit, the inhabitants of Somo nauk met, en masse, without distinction of party or sex, to give expression to their feelings of indignation against the late act of Congress—the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill. Having gone through the preliminaries of organization, and the meeting being opened by prayer, the chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions. After a short absence, they returned with the following—there being in them but two slight amendments from the original-all of which were most heartily responded to in the affirmative.

1. Resolved. That the law passed at the recent session of Congress for reclaiming fugitives from labor is a base violation of the Constitution of the United States, a flagrant infringement upon the sovereignty of the several States, and is deserving the execration, contempt, and indignation of the friends of Human Liberty throughout the State, the country, and the world, and that we feel no moral obligation to obey it.

Resolved, That said law is an utter violation 2. Resolved, That said law is an utter violation of those safeguards of personal liberty, the writ of hubens corpus, and the right of trial by jury—that the freedom of all persons, without regard to color, circumstances, or condition, is placed in jeopardy, as they may be hurried of, in a summary manner, on the proper affidavit of the veriest

knave in Christendom.

3 Resolved, That the authors, aiders, abetters, administrators, and defenders of this law, and those also from the Northern States who basely dodged the question, are traitors to Freedom, ser viles of Slavery, and must stand condemned at the bar of an enlightened sentiment.

3. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to

support any man for office who aided in any way, directly or indirectly, the passage of this law, nor for any that will not use his voice, vote, and influence, for its repeal.

9 Resolved, That there is a power behind the

throne higher than the throne itself—a correct public sentiment—and that we will agitate! agitate!! back petition by petition, till this infamous

10. Resolved. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting signed by the Chairman and Secre-tary, be forwarded to the editors of the Chicago Democrat, Chicaga Tribune, Western Citizen, Nationthey publish them in their respective papers; and that all papers, North and South, be requested to

S. H. LAY, Chairman. T. C. Bevermon, Secretary.

WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, WEST MERIDEN, Nov. 6, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Sin: At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Meriden, held November 5, 1850, Levi Vale, Esq., was called to the chair, and the meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, of

New Haven.
The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, and adopted, after discussion, with but two mays. The following gentlemen expressed themselves in favor of the resolutions (only they thought them rather tame) in a manner and with a spirit becoming Christians and freemen, viz: Rev. A. A. Stevens of Meriden, Rev. S. W. Dutton of New Haven, Rev. Mr. Warren of Mount Carmel, Rev. Mr. Putnam of Hamden, Rev. Geo. W. Perkins of Meriden, Rev. Mr. Cotton of North Haven, Dr. Potter and Edwin Hubbard of Meriden. Rev. Mr. Hart of Fair Haven was opposed to the resolutions; Rev. Mr. Chamberlain of Meriden was—God knows where.

Respectfully, yours, E. Tuttle, Secretary. LEVI YALE, President.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did, at its recent session, pass a law making the whole North a hunting-ground for fugitive slaves, and requiring the aid of every citizen in the arrest and return of such fugitive slaves to a state of bondage terminable only by death—
And whereas we believe that said law is of

doubtful constitutionality, inasmuch as it deprives men of liberty, without due process of law, and without trial by jury, virtually suspends the writ of "habeas corpus," and subjects men to un-reasonable scizures— And whereas it apparently conflicts with the

law of God, inasmuch as it forbids us to render the common offices of humanity towards those

who are escaping from bondage—
And whereas it is contrary to Natural Justice inasmuch as it virtually bribes the officers, and refuses to admit the evidence of the fugitive, while it outrages our feelings by compelling us to behold the revolting speciacle of innocent men dragged away to a horrible bondage: Therefore,

Resolved, That, imperfect as the Constitution is, we believe this law to be unconstitutional—that the United States courts have no authority to delegate to commissioners the power of trying cases—that Congress cannot authorize them so to do-that this law virtually annihilates the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jurydeprives men of liberty, without due process of law, and the right of appeal-all which are ex-pressly guarantied by the Constitution. Resolved. That we consider said law as an out-

rageous and wicked infringement upon the rights of a portion of our fellow-citizens, and that we regard it as antagonistic to the principles of Chrisary, as well as to the Constitution of country; and that, as Christians and patriots, we feel bound to suffer its penalties rather than aid in its enforcement, and to labor carnestly for its

CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK. To the Editor of the National Era :

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of Canandaigua was held at the Court-House on the evening of the 31st of October, for the purpose of adopting measures in relation to their action upon the Fugitive bill. Mr. A. Steward was called to the chair, and A. Steward, jun.

appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. A. W. Johnson, a committee. of five was appointed as a business committee.

Mr. Rankin of Ohio addressed the audience in the absence of the committee.

The committee returned and reported the fol-lowing resolutions, which were read by the chairman of the committee : Whereas a law has recently been passed by the

American Congress, providing for the recapture of fugitive slaves, which doubtless exceeds in tyranny and oppression any law that ever dis-graced the statute-book of any nation or people, whether heathen or Christian: Therefore, Resolved, That in all suitable ways we will

labor to secure a speedy repeal of the said law; and until such a repeal shall have been effected, we will upon all proper occasions express our sympathics for its oppressed subjects.

Resolved, That we regard this law as unconstitutional and void: 1st. Because it robs a freeman, falsely claimed as a fugitive, of his liberty and all he holds dear and valuable on earth, without the privilege of an appeal, or the benefit of a trial by jury. 21, Because when his liberties have been wrested from him in a summary manner, be is denied the privilege of that great remedy against unlawful imprisonments—the privilege of

the writ of habeas corpus.

Resolved, That the first great object of civil its citizens, and secure their persons against violent seizures and unlawful arrests; inasmuch as this law not only neglects to perform these sato these disabilities, inflicts these wrongs, and provides no remedy by which they can be relressed, we regard it as a departure from the fundamental principles upon which all rightful governments are instituted among men, and has no binding force whatever upon intelligent and

high-minded freemen. Resolved. That we acknowledge the validity of no law that makes humanity a crime, and con-demns as a felon an American citizen, for obeying the Apostolic injunction, to "remember those in

bonds, as bound with them."

Mr. H. W. Johnson then rose and addressed the meeting in a very able manner, and clearly proving the unconstitutionality of the bill is every respect. The speech was received with unbounded applause.
On motion, the proceedings of this meeting

were ordered to be published in the National Er. On motion, thanks to the sheriff were tendered for the use of the Court-House. A. STEWARD, President.

A. STEWARD, Jun., Secretary.

From the Indiana Statesman-Democratic paper. THE INDIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

With but three dissenting voices, this conference, which has just closed its labors at Jefferson-ville, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, (by the Indiana Annual Conference of

Christian Advocate of October 9, on the Fugitive Slave bill, which recently passed both Houses of Congress and has been approved by the President.

The article here spoken of, which is so creditable to the head and heart of President Simpson, and to the Methodist church of which he is so worthy a representative, we give below, with the single remark, that when the religious sentiment of the country is arrayed against a measure, its doom is sealed beyond redemption. That senti-ment has been outraged in the act here spoken of humanity blushes at the deed-and the slumbering vengeance of a just and righteous God awaits

The following are the remarks of President

in noticing the doings of Congress, some two veeks since, we but glanced at the provisions of the Fugitive Slave bill, not having seen the bill in detail. We have now read it, and must record our utter astonishment that such a law could have passed in any calightened tribunal. As we have retofore stated, so we repeat, that it is the duty of Congressmen to carry out the provisions of the Constitution. If a slave escape from bondage, and his master captures him, he must have the privilege of carrying him back to his place of servitude. If any one entices a slave to escape, let the laws enforce the appropriate penalty. But while these provisions are enforced upon the one hand, let the rights of the innocent and the unoffending be also protected. Let no mon be carried into bondage till proper proof is afforded before a competent tribunal that he is a slave; and in arresting fugitives, let not the rights of Northern freemen be violated. We have fee specific objections to this hill. ions to this bill.

is decided by this officer created for that purpose.

If property is in dispute, it is tried by an impartial jury. If a horse is stolen there were the converting, the wicked.

6. Resolved, That the blood of martyrs is the most fruitful seed of moral revolutions, and that it is better to suffer evil than to do seil that

"2. The writ of haloss corpus is refused. That obtained. right for which our English ancestors struggled 7. Reso. for hundreds of years, and which they at last wrested from unwilling tyrants—that right which wrested from unwilling tyrants—that right which is lies at the basis of personal liberty, and which is expressly secured by our Constitution, is, by this expressly secured by our Constitution, is, by this literature of the United States Congress, untuited the basis of personal liberty, and which is exact the same of the United States Congress, untuited the same of the United States Congress, untuited states are congress, untuited states and the same of the United States Congress, untuited states are congress. certificate, there should be presented the most unquestionable proof that he was born a freeman, may, more, that not a drop of African blood was in his veins, there is no power to interfere. No judge, no officer, no citizen, except in utter violation of law, dare interfere. A few years since, two kidnappers arrested a poor boy in the vicinity

copy the same.

After the passage of the reduced to several short but spirited and stirring speeches.

Several short but spirited and stirring speeches. line was reached, a writ of habeas corpus in another county was procured by some friends of humanity, and on investigation it was clearly proved that the boy was born in a free State, of free parents, and of white parents! But he was poor, and he was dark-skinned. Under the new law, he would have been sold as a slave. But what care office-scekers for the poor and the oppressed, provided they can purchase office by Southern votes?

"3. A direct bribe is offered to the judge. The commissioner, who, in his own person, combines the offices of judge and jury, is to be paid five dol-lars, if he decides that the alleged fogitive is not a slave. If he decides that he is a slave, he is to be paid ten dollars. A fee or bribe of five dollars is thus given to turn the scales. Who would be willing to be tried by jurors, each of whom would receive ten dollars to condemn, but only five to acquit? In what before passed? In what civilized land was such a law ever

" A. The people are to be taxed to return fugitives If the slave-owner, or kidnapper—as the case may be—shall declare by affidavit that he fears the rescue of the alleged slave, then the commissioner must employ as many men as he judges necessarily. sary, who shall convey the slave to the State whence it is alleged that he fled. And the expense is to be paid out of the United States treasury, thus coming indirectly out of the pockets of the people. Who will not fear the rescue of his slave? Who will not find it convenient to let the Government pay his expenses home? Besides, it will furnish employment for many worthy men. Are you, reader, will this purpose?

alty for aiding or secreting a fugitive may be two thousand dollars, and six months' imprisonment, we presume the penalty for not aiding is sufficiently heavy. The law authorizes the employment of deputy marshals to any amount, who may call into requisition the services of every good citizen. The minister may be on his way on the holy Sab. bath to address an assembled congregation, but, at the requisition of a deputy marshal, the temporary creature of these ten dollar commissioners, he must let his congregation wait, for the law commands him to aid in a more glorious enterprise of catching a runaway slave, or more likely of aiding in kidaapping a freeman. What an indignity to freemen! And yet such a yoke have our Senators and Representatives in Congress have discovered. and Representatives in Congress bound upon our necks! Well can we understand the terrible aversion which they express toward any 'higher law'.
When French legislators broke through every
moral restraint, and rushed into unbridled libertinism, they voted there was no God !"

ALQUINA, INDIANA.

The citizens of Alquina, Fayette county, Indiana, and vicinity, held an indignation meeting at that place, on the night of the 6th of November. The meeting was organized by appointing Joseph D. Ross, chairman, and Alexander W. Lemmon, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wood-

bury, Hull, Darter, Eyestone, Ross, Graham, Brannum, J. Darter, and Lemmon, in a spirited manner, expressive of the indignant feelings of the community at the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. The following resolutions were then presented by Messra Lemmon, Woodbury, and Hull, and were adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That we view the Fugitive Slave law, passed by our recent Congress, as an act of high

and daring tyranny, founded in injustice, a di-rect violation of the law of God, a national odium, and an insult of the most infamous and unbear-able kind that can be offered to freemen. Resolved, That, as good citizens and supporters of the Union, we will, in concert, with our breth-ren of the Free States, use all peaceable means

in our power to procure the repeal of the afore-said abominable act, during the sitting of the next Congress.

Resolved, That we will not assist (if called upon)

in capturing or securing a fugitive slave under this act, though the penalty for refusing should deprive us of all our possessions, and incarcerate us between dungeon walls.

Resolved, That whilst good citizenship and the peace and safety of the country require that we should abstain from attempting to put down by physical force the authorities that will be brought

in requisition to execute said law, yet we sol-emply declare that no power on earth shall pre-vent us from expressing our hearty disgnst of the law, and of those who may be engaged directly or indirectly in its execution.

Resolved, That we admire and applaud the con-

sistent and patriotic course of Julian, Fitch, Harlan, and Robinson, in epposing said bill, and that they are entitled to and possess our highest

Resolved, That we detest and repudiate venal conduct of Indiana a Whited Walls and Political Arnolds, Brown, Dunham, Albertson, Gor-Resolved. That the first great object of civil man, and McGaughey, in voting for this execragovernments is to protect the rights and liberties ble set; and that we will henceforth use our in-

fluence in opposition to them, to insure their deof the black laws of this State; and not to vote for any man for United States Senator who is not

pledged to act against Slavery, its extension, the repeal of the Fugirie Slave low, and the admission of any new slave States. Joseph D. Ross, Chairman. ALEX. W. LEMMON, Secretary.

> MISSION INSTITUTE, ILL. NOVEMBER 5, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: Sin: A meeting of the community was held at Mission Institute, last Friday evening, to take into consideration the Fugitive Slave bill, and express consideration the Fugitive Slave bill, and express our views in regard to duty in the circumstances. On motion, Prof. A. L. Leonard took the chair, and S. D. Houston and T. H. Johnson were elected secretaries. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Moses Adams. The audience was addressed by various individuals, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted the sixth and seventh being carried by a majority, the rest unanimously.

Whereas unjust and highly oppressive laws have recently been enacted, concerning those who, appreciating the God-given and inalienable rights, "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," have innocently and rightly released themselves from the yoke of bondage—

believe that if the Constitution were carried out in its spirit and its letter, it would liberate every slave now upon the American soil. The object of the Constitution, as stated in the preamble, is "to establish justice, promote domestic tranquillity, and to secure the blessing of liberty;" and one of the express provisions contained in it is, that express provisions contained in it is, that of the constitution, as stated in the preamble, is "to establish justice, promote domestic tranquillity, and to secure the blessing of liberty;" and one of the express provisions contained in it is, that express provisions contained in it is, that one support the constitution, as stated in the preamble, is "to establish justice, promote domestic tranquillity, and to secure the blessing of liberty;" and one of the express provisions contained in it is, that express provisions contained in it is, that of the express provisions contained in it is, that express provisions contained in it is, that the constitution, as stated in the preamble, is "to establish justice, promote domestic tranquillity, and to secure the blessing of liberty;" and one of the express provisions contained in it is, that the express provisions contained in it is, that the constitution, as tated in the preamble, is "to constitution, as tated in the preamble, is "

will tend to excite mobs and rebellion, and a dis-regard for all law, human and divine—and believing moral and political power to be successful weapons for the extermination of evil—we therefore express our views in the following resolu-

1. Resolved, That human governments, being suffered and ordained by God, implicit obedience is our duty, except to such requirements as con-flict with divine and prior obligations.

2. Resolved, That in all cases it is our duty to subject to the powers that be, submitting with meckness to unjust inflictions, committing our-selves to Him who says, "vengeance is mine, I will repay."
3. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave laws, offer-

them either jury, appeal, or the possibility of re dress—and being, throughout, such a barefaced and wanton outrage upon the most common prin-ciples of morality and justice—deserve the high-est indignation and unmingled contempt of every philanthropist and citizen.

4. Resolved, That, as no human law can annul

the authority of God, He still holds us under ob-5. Resolved, That to destroy our fellow-beings.

"I. It denies a trul by jury. A commissioner, appointed for that purpose by the United States Court, has supreme jurisdiction in the premises. On stlidavit, made before him by the claimant of the slave, he is authorized to give him at once a certificate of ownership. The commissioner is only the prospect, at most, of overpowering, withfolden, by the law, to receive the testimony of

tial jury. If a horse is stolen, there must be a trial by jury. But when haven liberty, and too frequently haven liberals, are concerned, then the right of trial by jury is denied.

It is better to suffered it than to do evil; that fines, imprisonments, or death, suffered for adhering to Christ, will advance his principles; while, by trusting in an arm of flesh, far more blood will flow, and a much less, if any, moral advantage be 7. Resolved, That we will do all in our power.

morally, socially, and politically, to procure the repeal of the black laws, and especially the late

lutions be sent to the National Era, and other papers, for publication. On motion, the meeting S. D. Houston, Secretaries.

For the National Eva. LIBERTY ODE.

BY J. C. H. Children of a Pilgrim race, Would ye win in fame a place,

Worthy of your sires who grace Freedom's Fane Rally at your country's call, Gird her with a living wall, With her live, or for her fall,

'Mid the sisi On the highest mountain crag, Plant your country's radiant flag; Never faiter! never lag!

Countless hosts united stand, Heart to heart and hand to hand, Then shall ransomed nations fling

Till throughout this glerious land,

To the dogs that sceptred thing, Men despise, but slaves call King; Then shall soar, Freedom's bird, with plumage bright,

Bathed in pure celestial light. Scattering foul Oppression's night,

Hamilton, Ohio, February, 1850.

Sandwich, Mass., November 10, 1850.

RESISTANCE.

Editor of the National Era : As a subscriber to the Era, I take the liberty commanded to assist! under what penalties we are not lawyer enough to know, but, as the penalty for aiding or secreting a facilities. regard to the recent effort which has been made in Boston to enforce the odious Fugitive Law passed by our late Congress. And, with all due respect to yourself, I must beg leave to differ from the conclusions which you arrive at, as to the manner in which this law should be treated by the people of the North. You seem to regard it as "a deplorable state of things" when the freemen of Massachusetts rise, and with a united voice declare that they will not be bound by a law which has been enacted in direct violation of the Constitution—which sets aside the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, which the Constitution declares "where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars shall be preserved." And, I would ask, is not a case preserved. And, I would ass, is not a case wherein the right of a man to himself is ques-tioned "a controversy which exceeds twenty dol-lars?" Shall a law which sets at defiance every principle of justice and of right which freemen old dear to them-which commands all good citizens to aid and assist in capturing the fleeing fugitive, and consigning him back to a hopeless bondage, "one hour of which (in the language of one of our most distinguished statesman) is worse than ages of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose"—and which imposes a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for six months, should any man's religious belief (in the enjoynent of which the Constitution expressly declares that no one shall be disturbed) prevent him from rendering that obedience to the law which it requires—which gives to any scoundrel who may hold the office of commissioner (and hundreds there are who are base enough to take it) the sum of five dollars if he decides that a man has an undoubted right to himself, and ten dollars should he decide that he is the property of an-other, thus offering a bribe of five dollars to any one whose awarice may tempt him to decide in favor of slavery rather than freedom. I say, shall such a law as this receive the respect and obedi-ence of a free and enlightened people in the mid-dle of the nineteenth century, with all the light and knowledge which is pouring in upon the hu-man mind? Should it not be met by "armed resistance," even if all other efforts prove ineffectual? Is it not our duty to assist our suffering colored brother, though it be at the point of the bayonet, rather than see him dragged back into hopeless bondage? If we would obey the injunc-tion of Him who left it as a principle by which we should always be governed, viz: "to do unto others as we would have others do unto us," and others as we would have others do unto us," and should not we, were the circumstances reversed—did they occupy our places and we theirs—thank them for any assistance which they could render us, even though it should be "armed resistance," else why do we admire and respect the pure and disinterested benevolence of Lafayette, who, acting upon this principle, left his native land and

assisted our forefathers in their struggle for freedom; and how much more is this duty incumbent upon us, now that these poor fugitives are at our doors and knocking for assistance?

But you say that President Fillmore is bound by his oath under the Constitution "to see that the laws be faithfully executed," and liken the recent proceedings in Boston to those lately transacted in a Southern State, where two citizens of Maine were ordered "to quit" because they were suspected of being Abelitionists. You say, "if the former are right, so are the latter; vice versa, if the former are wrong, so are the latter—that evenhanded justice should be dealt out to all." But is there no principle of right and wrong by which these two cases should be judged? there be any comparison between two human bleedhounds here at the North baying upon the track of a panting fugitive, and two of our North-tern citizens at the South peaceably pursuing their business, but because they are suspected of hold-ing views hostile to the "peculiar institution" are ordered to leave without delay, under a pen-alty of tar and feathers? Now, which of the two communities, judged in the light of reason and religion, has the most cause for commanding these individuals "to quit." I do not admit that slavery in any form or under any circumstances can be legalized—it is nothing more or less than a system of robbery and piracy of the worse kind,

and should be treated as such—and however much statesmen and politicians may talk of its being lawful and constitutional, I deny it, and believe that if the Constitution were carried out in its spirit and its letter, it would liberate every

ence, which has just closed its labors at Jenersonville, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, (by the Indiana Annual Conference of
the Methodist Episcopal Church.) That we cordially approve the leading Editorial in the Western

more, and every other man who swears to support
the yoke of bondage—

And whereas we believe it to be the duty of
the Constitution, perjure himself if he does not
do all in his power to give to every State in this
its applications.

Union that form of Government which the Constitution guaranties? If the Fugitive Law were
foremost on the battle ground, where Truth com-

actments, but to meet the trying exigency with a decided and faithful expression of Gospel principles, and an uncompromising observance of their Heavenly morality—

And whereas the execution of the "Slave Bill"

And whereas the execution of the execution of the execution of the execution of the execution o want light to dispel this darkness. We need ac-tive, efficient agents in the field, who will go from town to town, and neighborhood to neighborhood, withstanding the opinion of Mr. Crittenden.) I maintain that the people of Massachusetts have a right to remain in the Union, and to claim prointeresting the people by the relation of facts, by apt illustrations, and then enforcing upon them their own connection with this abominable systection from its laws whenever they are in accordance with justice and humanity, and to object to, and even resist them, when they are at war tem, and their immediate duty in relation to it. This has never been done. with the Constitution of our country and with the plainest principles of equity and of truth, which it is the duty of every man and of every too sparse or too truly in the Far West to be worth redeeming. Could you come and look upon our thriving villages that spring up here and there as if by magic, and on the tide of emigranation to follow, let the consequences be what they may.

Yours, for the right,

W. N. C. tion that pours one ceaseless flood upon our wide prairies, causing the desert to blossom as a rose and the wilderness to sing with joy, your indiffer-ence to our wants would be lost in the over-whelming thought of the necessity for now sowing

Our correspondent can never convince us that in this country, where the sovereign power resides in the People, where laws are enacted and may ing, as they do, both inducements and shocking be repealed by their Representatives, the true facilities for kidnapping freemen, and refusing way to oppose an unjust or unconstitutional law is. way to oppose an unjust or unconstitutional law is, armed resistance, unless the People have made up their minds to resort to revolution-but the right of revolution is not a unconstitutional rightit is above the Constitution, and its exercise implies the subversion of the Constitution and existing order of things.

Our maxim is a sound one: If good men in this Republic undertake to nullify bad laws by force, bad men will be encouraged to nullify good laws by force. It will never do to recognise the principle of Lynch Law in a law-abiding community. Law, Public opinion, peaceable non-conformity when required, and the Ballot-Box, are the true Republican Instrumentalities.-Ed. Era.

AFFAIRS IN MICHIGAN.

ANN ARROR, MICH., November 7, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: Our election came off the day before yesterday. It was quite spirited, with a good re-sult for Free Soil. In this Congressional district, sult for Free Soil. In this Congressional district, (the first) the Free Soil men generally united with the Whigs, and secured the election of Ebenezer J. Penniman, Whig nominee, on whom we may safely depend, as being a decided Free Soil Whig. Mr. P's majority over Mr. Alexander W. Buel is variously estimated, from 800 to 1,500. I congratulate the friends of Freedom that Mr. Buei is permitted to stay at home, and hope that he may never more disgrace himself or our State by voting for anything in the shape of the abom-

nable "Fugitive Slave bill." It is also confidently believed that the Whig nominee of the 3d district, Mr. Conger, is elected by a handsome majority, to succeed Mr. Bingham. We are sorry to lose Mr. Bingham, yet we are assured, on very good authority, that Mr. Conger is decidedly Free Soil, and one on whom the friends of Freedom may rely. Report also says that Mr. Williams, the Whig nominee, is elected for the second district, (Mr. Sprague's) The Whig nominees in this State Senatorial

district are supposed to be elected by handsome majorities—both Free Soil. In this as well as other parts of the State, there is one general burst of indignation against the Fugitive Slave Law," and all who voted for the "critter;" and the election of the individuals above named is the result of that indignation car-

ried to the ballot box, and should teach Cass, Buel, and others, that the rights of citizens cannot be trampled upon with impunity.

Many of the fugitives that resided in this village and other parts of the county have left for Canada; others have armed themselves, and are determined to resist any encreachment upon their persons or families to the last extremity. There have been no fugitives apprehended in this county yet, to my knowledge, although some slavehold ers or agents have pare us solitary and alone. Respectfully, yours, S. B. Norde. ers or agents have paid us visits, and returned

THE SENTIMENT OF DISUNION.

Spring Phairie, November 2, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: In reading the last number of the Era, I discovered an admission from you, for the first time, that the Union might be in danger. I have not hitherto partaken of the fears expressed by many of our citizens, that this Union was about to be dissolved, for the evidence to my mind was wanting; but when that "bill of abominations" was passed for the reclamation of fugitives, I confess I felt something like alarm. Now, no one should indulge this feeling without sufficient reasons, tort from the North concessions in favor of slavery, without the least expectation that the Union would be dissolved if their objects were not se-

My fears arise from the state of public sentiment and feeling in the North. Southern politi-cians have undoubtedly mistaken Northern sentiment by supposing that the masses were fairly represented in our National Legislature. They appear to have believed that they could always appeal to our pecuniary interests with entire success. I frankly admit that pecuniary considcrations have controlled us to a great extent, but it cannot be said in truth that the dollar with us is "Almighty." Whatever appearances may be, we have consciences, and are not yet prepared to throw off all allegiance to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. Slaveholders do not seem to be aware that the very ligaments which bind us together are being one after another severed by their aggressive movements, and that the endur-

ance of the North may not be everlasting.

But what of public sentiment and feeling in First: There is a feeling of decided opposition o the bill to which I have referred, and this feeling is almost universal. You can remember the time, friend Bailey, as well as myself, when there were but few who would open their mouths for the dumb, and perhaps there would be but few now but for the fact that the iron has entered their own souls, and the question is not whether Africans shall be kept in bondage, but whether we ourselves will submit to slavery. We feel that the Government requires us to do that which would be treason against heaven's King, and we are prepared to say, with Luther, "we cannot, and the treason of God we will not?" cheen the content of the say with the content of the say we will not a say the same of the say with the content of the say with the content of the say will not a say the same of the say will not say the same of the say will not say the same of the say will not say the same of the say the same of the say will not say that the same of the say will not say the same of the say that the same of the say that the same of t and by the grace of God we will not " obey such a requirement. Far better for the interests of slavery would it have been, had they demanded a mere pecuniary sacrifice at our hands, for we should probably have submitted to it, but to this odious bill never. And the man is yet to be found in this vicinity who will aid in securing or

returning the fleeing fugitive who may come There is such a thing as asking too much of a loyal people, and thereby losing what is designed to be secured, which I think is true in the pres-ent case. We regard the Government in this act as having done that which contravenes the great law of Nature and of Revelation, and we have no choice left us, unless we are prepared to renounce our allegiance to the Almighty. An-other cause of alarm is the indifference that is manifested with regard to the continuance of the

This may be true at the South; to some extent it is extensively true at the North. The senti-ment is, that a separation would be preferable to a continuance under a Government controlled by slaveholders and their abettors. We have long hoped for a separation of the General Govern-ment from slavery, but we see but little prospect of its accomplishment, and many are looking to a dissolution of the Union as the only hope for the perpetuity of our free institutions, or for the sal-

vation of the bleeding slave.

It may be said that there is a want of loyalty on our part. I answer, we prize the Union, but not above all price; it may cost us too much to remain. And let not the South mistake with regard to this feeling, for it is not that which man-ifests itself among the Garrisons, or by vehement lectures, but that which manifests itself in a firm

lectures, but that which manifests itself in a firm resolve to be separated forever from slavery, let the consequences be what they may.

I look upon this nation as approaching a fearful crisis, and not from the fact that we have long been threatened by Southern men, but from the fact that the hitherto indolent North is being aroused, and that deep feeling of our portion of the Confederacy is manifesting itself in the firm resolves passed by our public assemblies. These are not all Buncombes, but expressive of the real sentiment actually, actually existing. sentiment actually, actually existing. Yours, for humanity, R. CHENEY.

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT IN IGWA.

MOUNT PLEASANT, HENRY Co., Oct., 1850. o the Editor of the National Era:

The recent triumphs of the Slave Power in our National Legislature constrain me to write you a word of the condition of this department of moral reform in our newly-settled State. Unlike Wisconsin, there is not enough of the Northern element in our population to give tone to its public sentiment. Our sister State is an age in advance of us, and we, who have pitched our tents beyond the great river, find it indeed a work of patience and a labor of love to teach our fellow-citizens to

Denmark and Salem. We trust in a few years to be able to say that there are not two towns in the State destitute of sympathy with suffering humanity. I am prolonging this to an improper Hoping that these suggestions may find a response in the hearts of those whose sympathies are with us, and whose thoughts lead to action, we must close, with the prayer that the cause of our oppressed countrymen may not sit heavy or your souls in the day of judgment. Yours, very respectfully and sincerely, Francis A. E. WATERS.

PATRICK'S COLT.

doubt, for error is mortal, while truth is undying Shall we look in vain to you for aid? I some

times feel that I must go from house to house and plead for the Right but were this the most effi-cient mode of action, ill health and domestic cares

forbid the thought. I can only steal a few moments occasionally to use the pen. Our larger

anti-slavery from gaining any ground in them

This one cause operates very unfavorably. We have but two really Liberty towns in the State,

You so far east of us imagine our population

the seeds of moral elevation, that we may learn of something more worthy life's toils than the

Have you not young men of talent, moral ex-cellence, and a thorough knowledge of slavery as

it is, and the connection of our National and State Governments with it, who would gladly labor among us for a term of months or years?

I know they could easily be found, but they must

be supported, and there is not yet anti-slavery strength enough in our whole State to do it. Who

of our Eastern friends will contribute to their

support, and send us suitable publications for dis-tribution? They would sell with rapidity if ac-

gold that perisheth.

"A gentleman," says the Manchester American "who favors us with some reminiscences respect-ing the early settlement of this place formerly Old Derryfield," relates the following anecdote: "When my grandfather resided at Goffetown and Derryfield, then settled by the Irish, he hired a wild sort of an Irishman to work on his farm. One day soon after his arrival, he told him to take a bridle and go out in the field and catch the "Don't come without him," said the old gentleman. Patrick started and was gone some time, but at last returned minus the bridle, with his face and hands badly scratched, as though he

in the name of wonder ails you?"
"An isn't it myself, your honor, that never'll catch the old black colt again? Bad luck to him! An didn't he scratch my eyes cut o' my head? An faith, as true as I'm spaking to you, I had to climb up a three after the colt." Climb after him! Nonsense! Where i

"An it's tied to the three he is, to be sure yer

We all followed Patrick to the spot to get a solution of the difficulty, and on reaching field we found, to our no small amusement, that he had been chasing a young black bear, which he had succeeded in catching, after a great deal of rough usage on both sides, and actually tied with the bridle to an old tree. Bruin was kept for a long while, and was ever after known as

> PROGRESS PAMPHLETS. There is a fount about to s'ream,
> There is a light about to beam,
> There is a warmth about to flow,
> There is a dower about to blow,
> There is a midnight blackness changing
> Into gray:
> Men of thought, and men of action,
> Clear the way!

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen; Aid it, hopes of honest men; Aid it, paper; aid it type; Aid it, for the hour is ripe— And our earnest must not slacken Into play: Men of thought, and men of action, Clear the way! A. HINE will soon issue the first of a series of origina

1. Pamphiets, numbering from one to fifteen more or less, containing thirty-two octavo pages, stereotyped, printed in the best style, and bound in durable covers. These pamphlets will be entitled as follows :

ts will be entitled as follows:

The Laborar 6. The Democrat 11. The Scholar
The Lablord 7. The Aristocrat 12. The Citizen
The Tenant 8. The Usurer 13. The Legislator
The Employer 9. The Debtor 14. The State
The Servant 10. The Teacher 15. The Neighborhood Mr. Hine has no pecuniary means to publish anything, and he looks to his friends for aid in this enterprise. He asks no contribution, but hopes that those who believe he is able to produce such pamphlets as the age and the welfare of the race demand, will secure a sufficient number of subscribers to nay the vacuus.

The first number will be issued in November. Direct to L. A. HINE, Cincinnati, Onio.

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

Session of 1850-51. Chartered 1849.

THE First Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday of November, and continue four months.

The Chairs of the Faculty are arranged as follows:
STORM ROSA, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

LANSING BRIGGS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery. CHARLES D. WILLIAMS. M. D., Professor of Inst.

EDWIN C. WITHEREL, M. D., Professor of Anat

EDIVIN C. WITHEREL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

JEHU BRAINERD, Professor of Physical Science.

CHARLES W. RELL, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Charter of the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine was granted by the Legislator of Ohio during its session for 1819-50. It confers all the rights and privileges usually possessed by Medical Colleges in the United States, and, unlike many Colleges, it exists independent of any other institution, having in litely the power to confer degrees, and possessing as common scal.

The degrees are conferred by the Faculty and Trustees, upon the recommendation of the Faculty.

The amount of fees for the full course will be \$55. Metriculation fee, \$55.—to be paid but once. Demonst afor's ticket, \$5. Graduation fee, \$20. Persons who have attended two full courses of lectures in other colleges are admitted to the full course in this Institution on the payment of \$20. Graduates of respectable medical schools are permitted to atten 1 the course on the payment of the matriculation fee only.

Good board, including room, light and fuel, can be obtained from \$2 to 2.50 per week. For further information, address

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS

Dean of the Faculty.

Conference of the seculty.

Dean of the Faculty.

CT Cincinnati Times, National Era, Ohio Statesman,
Albany Evening Journal, Pittaburg Gazette, and Chicago
Tribune, each publish to the amount of \$10, and send bills
to the office of the True Democrat and also forward a copy
containing the notice to the Pean of the Faculty.

CT These papers will please call attention to the above
editorially.

BOAR DING. MES. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 25—tf

CALIFORNIA.

For through passage to California, via Chagres, on the lat, 11th, 13th, 26th, and 28th of every month, tickets and selected berths can be secured in advance on the most favorable terms at the Agency Omeo of the United States Mail Steamship Company, 179 Broadway, New York.

New arrangement Circulare distributed gratis. All who are going to California will find it to their interest to send for one. Address, postage paid.

ARNOLD BUFFUM & CO.

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For the estisfaction of those to whom we are personally unknown, we refer to the following members of Congress:

Hon. John Otis, Maine
James Meacham, Vt.
John P. Hale, N. H.
Horace Mann, Mass.
Loren P. Waldo, Conn.
Wm. A Seward, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas Corwin Secretary U. S. Treasury.

Oct. 10—11c

BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY. Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door mest of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in elegant style, with all the latest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT.

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JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirmations, by appointment of the Governors of Connecticut Indiana lowa Michigan Louislana Mississippi New Hampshire Rhode Island Kentucky Missouri New York Pennsylvania Tennessee Texas Maine North Carolina South Carolina Wisconsin. Vermont Maryland Special attention given to collections and to the taking of

Office, No. 114 Main street. July 25. CINCINNATI NATIONAL ERA AGENCY, No. 239 Main street, a few doors below 6th, west side. THE National Era is delivered by a carrier in any part of the city at \$2.80 a year, free of postage. Those who prefer it can be supplied by the month, at 25 cents per month. Single copies can also be had. Price by mail, \$2

companied by a suitable person.

There is still another object which we must not month. Single copies can also be had. Frice by man, eper ver.

Subscriptions also received for the Friend of Youth, edited
by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, free of postage, delivered in any part
of the city, at 75 c-nts a year, or 50 cents by mail.

Subscriptions and adver issements received, and any business connected with these papers attended to, by
JOHN KIRMAN,
S. N. PEIRUE,
Aug. 1.

Agents for National Era. fail to mention. We have but one anti-slavery publication in the State, the Iowa True Democrat, issued at this place. Its publisher is a young man of promising talent. He is a practical printer, and is devoting his days and nights, and indeed all the energies of his being, to the welfare of humanity, with a mere pittance of reward, if

the few paltry dollars he receives can be so called. The editor, Professor S. L. Howe, is a whole-LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. William B. JANVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counseller at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's newbuild-ing, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punc-tually attended to. souled liberty man. He sacrifices his time, money, and almost the bread from his children, to sustain his paper. This ought not to be; others

who could well spare a few dollars from their thousands should relieve him of his embarrass-NEWSPAPER AGENCIES. ments. The paper lies under the weight of a debt of \$800, which must be cancelled, or it must

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent
for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by
us. His offices are at Boston, S. Congress street; New York,
Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third
and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North
and Fayette streets. It is an efficient agent for good, and its loss would be a great calamity. Are there not those who will interest themselves in our behalf, and nar a syette streets.

7.3 S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subterription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston,
Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era. aid us in placing it upon a firm foundation? If not, we must yield our hopes of success to some future period; of ultimate triumph we have no

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BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY,

GRAHAM IN 1851. GRAHAM has completed the most extensive arrangements to give still higher character and value to his Magazine for the coming volume.

G. P. R. James, the celebrated Novelist, has been enforced by the complete the gaged to give a series of splendid romances.

George D. Prentice, the Peet of the West, will write exlusively a poem for every number.

Grace Greenwood is engaged to give a series of her beau-

iful stories

J. M. Legare, of South Carolina, will contribute a bril-J. M. Legare, of South Carolina, will contribute a brilliant set of papers for 1851.

Miss Fennimore Coopier, the author of Rural Hours, is also engaged, with Whipple and Longfellow, Beyant and Lowell.

T. B. Read, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorff, on his way to Italy, to furnish from the Galleries a superb set of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to London and Paris, and a splendid set of highly finished drawings by the renowned Davin of Paris are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the December number.

All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for 1851—and, as ever Graham's readers will be astunished Graham also abolishes the system of counsasing segents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now is the time to form Clubs, as the December number closes the volume.

TERMS.

Single copies, \$3 PRICE OF CLURS FOR 1851.—All orders for Graham's Magazine, commercing with 1851, will be supplied at the following rates: Single subscribers, \$3; two copies, \$5; five copies, \$10; and ten copies for \$20, and an extra copy to the person sending the cinb of ten subscribers. These terms will not be departed from by any of the three dollar magazines. All orders addressed to GEORGE R. GRAHAM,

134 Ch PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville

Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physicien, in the place of Dr. Daxter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
or pare it to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients, the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

an. The domestic department being under the charge of a

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMUEL, WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan course Philadelphia. General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male parients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the immury, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

derstoodd by a personal examination.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and ngcessarily imperfect recards of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat ses to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem if proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINE'GH MAGAZINE

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE in these periodicals are contained the riews, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical." Blackwood's and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig and the "Westminster Keview" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishement to the last great ecclestastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultics in tariews on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is candinated by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Keviews formerly published and reprinted under exparate titles. It has therefore the alwantage, by this combination, or uniting in one work the best features of both, as herefore issued.

hination, of united in one work the cost features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicale are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a heautifue clear type, on the white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood? Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition. TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum. For any one of the four neviews, 5.00 p.
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July 18.

E. S. EEN WICK.

REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet cutified "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For sale by Aug-1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York. JUST PUBLISHED

HOOKER & HAWLEY, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Con JOHN HOOKER, Sept. 12-1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

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THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Balley, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Curnhill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of GEORGE W. LIGHT.

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THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Balley, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of passage, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

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GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COL-LEGE, Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth and Wulnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for busi-

purpose of qualifying Yogng Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and scientific accountants for any and every department of business.

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It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal content.

all descriptions.

It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make those who attend his institution good practical penner—a sine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade.

A complete course of calculations is included in the exercises.

12 Instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen can enter at any time.

12 The institution being chartered, students on graduating receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and legal gentlemen.

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from six to twelve weeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from they experience as (eacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more than realized.

Sept. 19—3m

JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1831.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which the sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Box Brown, a scene at Wachington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical srieles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851,

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to go-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to sead their order at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way

opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every dimenue sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents.

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Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made;
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WILLIAM HARNED, Agent.
Aug. 8—6t
No. 6i John street, New York City. N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, bu

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC. Xenia, Ohio, Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and

VILL take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country, is agent for its National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Cempuny, the American Live Stock Insurance Company, and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling, leasing, and renting real estate.

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In Quart Bottles.

Polt purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofain Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsin, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Eryspielas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Dueneses, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchild, Consumption, Femile Complaints, Loss of Appetite, the end Debitty, &c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmest strength and efficacy. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of scrofula, liver diseases, salt rheum, cureral prostration of the vital powers, and all those tornolized diseases of the skin, no trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant is acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the same time, through the instrumentality of this met that the same time, through the instrumentality of this met.

Value.

Licutenant Miller, of the army, has kind'y sent us the following letter from California:

Alexandre, January 18, 1869.

following letter from California:

MONTERRY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

Messys. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen: I ber leave to add my testimony in favot of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lear some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be beenfleted as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overlind route, about the list of October last. A few days after, I was attached with a very disagreeable cruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sax aparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Here is another, nearer home:

Here is another, nearer home: Messes. Sands:

General Benefit I have received from the use of your pour the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a veyage to Europe, but white there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was select with a violent heiser that the selection of strength that followed, with the parameted difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as present. Very gratefully, yours.

Read the following, from

Mesers. Sands: New Orleans, November 12, 1849.

Mesors. Sands:

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarwaparilla having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I have done. I consider the suffering six years, thereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your mediate, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me for try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the anther of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentiemen, your obedient set rant, Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

WHOLESALE and Retail Root and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED ROOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cincinnti—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palen Leaf Hais, &c. J. P. WHELAN.
A. WOOD.